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Ontario
A PROGRESS REPORT
The Select Committee on Youth
April, 1965

454 University Avenue,
Toronto.

REPORT

A PROGRESS REPORT OF

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives
at the second session, 1901-1902

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AN APPRECIATION

As Chairman of the Select Committee on Youth, I am most impressed with the dedication and enthusiasm of my colleagues, who have given unstintingly of their time and energies to attend many meetings, have listened to many briefs and travelled long distances from their homes, all of which has been necessary to maintain the heavy itinerary of the Committee, which I think reflects their interest in the youth of Ontario.

It is most fitting that the thanks of the Select Committee be extended to Dr. Walter Koerber of the Scarborough Special Education Branch for his tireless and wise assistance in the early days of this Committee's existence. It was with regret that we were made aware that Dr. Koerber would be unable to continue in the capacity of Secretary to the Select Committee due to ill health last summer.

His successor, Judge William T. Little, former Director of Social Services of the Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto, was appointed Secretary to the Select Committee on Youth in October, 1964, and is working closely with the members and myself in a co-ordinated team effort to achieve the progress I feel has been made in this major assignment, which is the seeking of a solution to the many problems of youth in the province of Ontario.

Syl Apps, M.P.P., Chairman,
The Select Committee on Youth.

A PROGRESS REPORT OF
THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

The Honourable John P. Robarts, Prime Minister, moved the following resolution, which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on May 8th, 1964.

"Ordered, That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into and report upon the special needs of youth, with particular reference to education, culture, recreational and employment opportunities, as well as the health, welfare and sports facilities now available to youth, and the steps to be taken which in the opinion of the committee would ensure a wider participation by youth in the life of the community;

To conduct hearings for the purpose of receiving representations from organizations and individuals engaged in youth activities and to hold meetings to study the experience of others in the youth field; and to engage the necessary staff to provide study papers and research materials.

And, That the Select Committee shall consist of fourteen members, and shall have authority to sit during the interval between Sessions and have full power and authority to appoint or employ counsel and secretary and such other personnel as may be deemed advisable and to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath, and the Assembly doth command and compel attendance before the Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations, for which purpose the Honourable the Speaker may issue his Warrant or Warrants.

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It was further provided that the Committee would consist of fourteen members as follows:

- Mr. Syl Apps, M.P.P., (Chairman), Kingston and The Islands (P.C.)
- Mr. Keith Brown, M.P.P., Peterborough (P.C.)
- Mr. Donald W. Ewen, M.P.P., Wentworth (P.C.)
- Mr. Stephen Lewis, M.P.P., Scarborough West (N.D.)
- Mr. Ronald K. McNeil, M.P.P., Elgin (P.C.)
- Mr. George H. Peck, M.P.P., Scarborough Centre (P.C.)
- Mr. Robert Welch, M.P.P., Lincoln (P.C.)
- Mr. Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P., Welland (P.C.)
- Mr. Keith E. Butler, M.P.P., Waterloo North (P.C.)
- Mr. Murray Gaunt, M.P.P., Huron-Bruce (L.)
- Mr. W. Darcy McKeough, M.P.P., Kent West (P.C.)
- Mr. Bernard Newman, M.P.P., Windsor-Walkerville (L.)
- Mr. Leo Troy, M.P.P., Nippissing (L.)
- Mr. Thomas L. Wells, M.P.P., Scarborough North (P.C.)

It will be noted that the terms of reference of the Select Committee on Youth are exceptionally broad, which is as it should be in order to give the Committee the necessary scope to direct their investigations without handicap.

Such terms however, do require the creation of certain ground rules by the Committee itself to determine by definition and criteria the areas to be studied.

The term youth has been defined as those persons of both sexes in Ontario between the ages of 14 and 24 years with considerable flexibility at the lower age limit. Full realization of the impact of pre-adolescent years on the maturing youth is acknowledged by the Committee through its examination of many briefs and visitations respecting children's needs who are under the age of 14 years.

The Committee commenced its work in June, 1964 with organizational meetings, followed by three presentations, which are major statements on youth by prominent Ontario authorities on young people's problems:

- (1) June 23rd, 1964 - Mr. Maurice Egan, Director, Youth Services Bureau, Ottawa Welfare Council.
- (2) " " " - His Honour V. Lorne Stewart, Senior Judge, Metro. Toronto Juvenile and Family Court.
- (3) " 24th, " - Rev. J. Elton Davidge, Youth Secretary, The United Church of Canada.

The early work of the Committee has been devoted to the investigation of activities and problems of youth through two methods - one, the presentation of numerous briefs by both professional and volunteer organizations within the province that work with young people in specialized capacities, and secondly, by direct visitations to recognized areas of competence in youth work, as well as representative urban communities in the Province of Ontario and the State of California.

The Committee has received delegations that have presented the following briefs with full discussion:

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|
| (4) | July 20th, 1964 - | Community Programs Branch,
Ontario Department of Education. |
| (5) | September 14th - | Ontario Federation of Home and
School Associations. |
| (6) | " " | Committee on Unreached Youth
(Toronto Social Planning Council) |
| (7) | " 22nd - | Technological and Trades Training
Branch, Department of Education. |
| (8) | September 28th - | Alcoholism and Drug Addiction
Research Foundation. |
| (9) | " 29th - | Young Men's Christian Association |
| (10) | October 6th - | Church of the Deaf |
| (11) | " " | Department of Agriculture
Extension Branch. |
| (12) | " 26th - | St. Christopher House
(Settlement House) |
| (13) | " " | Central Neighbourhood House
(Settlement House) |
| (14) | " 27th - | Indian-Eskimo Association |
| (15) | " " | United Nations Association in Canada |
| (16) | November 2nd - | Toronto Brigantine |
| (17) | " " | Counselling Foundation of Canada |
| (18) | " 9th - | Rotary Club, Toronto |
| (19) | " " | Boy Scouts of Canada |
| (20) | " 10th - | Canadian Youth Hostels Association |
| (21) | " 23rd - | Elizabeth Fry Society |
| (22) | " " | Costi Italian Education |

(23)	November 23rd -	Community Colleges
(24)	" 24th -	Warrendale (emotionally disturbed girls)
(25)	" "	Boys Village (emotionally disturbed boys)
(26)	December 14th -	Canadian Association for Adult Education
(27)	" "	Metro Children's Aid Society and Catholic Children's Aid Society
(28)	" 15th -	Catholic Youth Organization
(29)	" "	Federation of Anglers and Hunters
(30)	" "	Ontario Association for Retarded Children
(31)	" "	A. V. Pigott (Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation)
(32)	" 28th -	Ontario Naturalists
(33)	" "	Canadian National Institute for the Blind
(34)	" "	Scarborough Recreation and Parks Dept.
(35)	" "	Canadian Bandmasters' Association
(36)	" 29th -	Canadian Mental Health Association
(37)	" "	Canadian Hearing Society
(38)	" "	Navy League of Canada
(39)	January 7th, 1965 -	Ontario Recreation Association
(40)	" " "	Ontario Teachers' Federation

The Committee has undertaken the following visitations to the following locations:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| (1) | July 21st, 1964 - | Ontario Training School, Bowmanville |
| (2) | " " " | Ontario Training School, Cobourg |
| (3) | " 28th " | Leadership Camp (Girls), Bark Lake |
| (4) | " 29th " | Forest Ranger Camp, Dorset |
| (5) | August 25th, 1964 - | Leadership Camp (Boys), Lake Couchiching |
| (6) | October 13-22nd, 1964 - | <u>STATE OF CALIFORNIA:</u> |

A trip to California was arranged to coincide with a Youth Conference held at Pacific Grove (Asilomar) California. This visit gave the Committee an opportunity to meet with specialists in almost every field of youth endeavour in the state, thanks to the exceptional hospitality and co-operation of the State of California authorities.

We saw progressive efforts in education, recreation, employment, health and welfare, related to youth who were both well adjusted and those who were delinquent, emotionally disturbed, or in other ways, maladjusted.

This experience has aided the Select Committee to formulate a broader perspective on Youth and their needs than could be attained by restriction of such observations to our own provincial area exclusively.

The following visitations while in the State of California will give some idea of the extent and variety of youth services observed by the Committee:

University of Southern California
U. C. L. A. Junior College
Juvenile Hall, Oakland
San Mateo (Junior College)
Almedo Home for Girls
Arroyo Viejo (Recreation Centre) Oakland
Unemployment Services for Youth, Oakland
Oakland Police Force, Juvenile Division
Youth Opportunity Board (East Los Angeles)
Los Guielucos School for Girls - San Francisco area
Neighbourhood House, Oakland
Ciros Boys' Camp
Department of Community Services, Los Angeles
Sacramento - State Capitol Visit
Palo Alto Recreation and Community Centre
William F. James Boy's Ranch, Santa Clare
Asilomar Conference, Monterey
Sacramento Junior College
San Marin Junior College, Kempsville
Las Palmas School for Girls, Los Angeles
Driving Education (Licence Bureau) Sacramento
Delinquent Control Institute, Los Angeles
-Camp Karl Holden, Los Angeles
Stamford University, Berkeley

(7) November 16 - 17th, 1964 - ST. CATHARINES YOUTH CONSULTATION

A Workshop was undertaken by a St. Catharines General Committee on Youth to furnish the Select Committee on Youth with grass roots information respecting what facilities and assistance were available for the young people of that city, as well as the

future plans and recommendations that could be considered to ensure a wider participation by youth in the life of the community.

This included almost 200 persons, including representatives from 40 youth services in this city (see Appendix A).

The members of the Select Committee attended the sessions of the Workshop and gained much insight into the sincerity and knowledge from the many representatives that made up the consultation.

A special Young People's Workshop was conducted during our visit to St. Catharines along similar lines to the Adult Consultation which provided interesting and encouraging appraisals of young people in social action.

The information obtained at St. Catharines, as in all other visitations, has been faithfully recorded and studied by the Select Committee.

The Committee visited the following special youth areas of St. Catharines:

St. Catharines Collegiate Institute and Vocational School,

A panel discussion on the Re-organized Plan (Robarts Plan), was held at this Collegiate, the members consisted of:

G. H. Harvie, Superintendent of Secondary School.

C. E. MacDonald, Principal, St. Catharines Collegiate and Vocational School.

A. R. McIntee, Co-ordinator of Adult and Technical Education.

Retarded Children's School

ARC Industries, Work Training Centre (Sheltered workshops for retarded young people).

(8) November 30 - December 1, 1964 WINDSOR WORKSHOP:

The Select Committee met in the Windsor City Council Chambers to hear the presentation of twenty briefs (see Appendix B). These briefs were compiled and selected by the General Committee on Youth of the City of Windsor for this city, through the efforts of an intensive program undertaken by volunteer and professional agencies of the greater Windsor area, under the direction of the Committee Chairman, Mr. Gerald Dawson, of the Department of Parks

and Recreation.

The Committee visited the following areas of Windsor:

Junior Achievement Organization

Red Cross School (for physically handicapped children)

Western Ontario Institute of Technology

University of Windsor

Churchwood Metropolitan School for Retarded Children

Retarded Children's School (sheltered workshop for youths over 18)

King George Technical School

Teachers' College

Maryvale School (emotionally disturbed girls)

Alicia Mason School (Junior Vocational School)

(9) December 7-8, 1964 - KITCHENER-WATERLOO YOUTH CONSULTATION

The Kitchener visitation included 79 agencies and 28 private individuals of that city, who are working with youth in various capacities (see Appendix C).

The Committee also visited the following youth activities:

Orthoscopic Society (a probation program for young first offenders)

Sunnyside Senior Public School

MacGregor Senior Public School

St. Jerome's High School

Margaret Avenue Senior Public School

University of Waterloo

Waterloo Collegiate Institute

Kitchener Collegiate Institute

Waterloo-Lutheran University

Stanley Park Senior Public School

Lincoln Heights

Waterloo Pool Rooms

Dominion Electric Industries

National Employment Service

Bauers' Limited

Rockway Mennonite High School
Eastwood Collegiate Institute
Forest Heights Collegiate Institute

January 18th, 1965 -

A special visit was made to Kitchener by the Select Committee to observe a Youth workshop conducted by a cross section of the young people of this area.

The submissions of the group, which number over 60, have been carefully recorded and have supplemented the thinking of youth throughout the province, which will, undoubtedly, be reflected in the final deliberations of this Committee.

(10) January 14-15, 1965 - SUDBURY YOUTH CONSULTATION

The Sudbury Youth Consultation followed the pattern of the Windsor program, and 49 briefs (see Appendix D) were submitted to the Select Committee in the Library Auditorium of that city. Included among the briefs were a number of youth submissions, which were of fine calibre. These meetings were also open to the public.

SUMMARY OF BRIEFS AND VISITATIONS:

Total number of youth organizations visited in Ontario -			35
Total number of youth organizations visited in California -			22
Total number of municipalities visited in Ontario -			9
Total number of briefs heard in Ontario -	TORONTO	40	
	WINDSOR	20	
	SUDBURY	<u>49</u>	109
Total number of workshop submissions -	ST. CATHARINES	10	
	KITCHENER	<u>14</u>	24

PLAN AND METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The methodology employed by the Select Committee on Youth in discharging its responsibilities under the terms of reference falls into four phases:

PHASE ONE: The investigation and acquiring of an understanding of youth activities, needs and problems in Ontario, as reflected in these and future briefs, as well as a number of additional direct visitations of the manner outlined above.

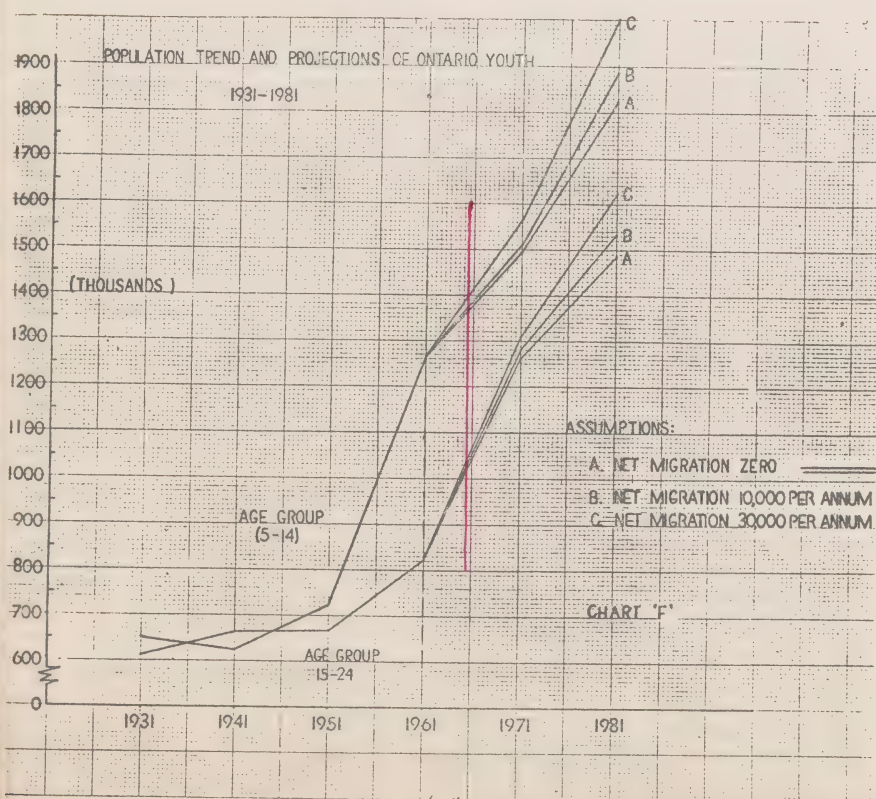
PHASE TWO: A research analysis of the data collected from all sources combined with conference study meetings of the Select Committee to determine significant findings regarding youth needs and problems throughout Ontario.

PHASE THREE: The undertaking to achieve common ground and unanimity of agreement of Committee members regarding the final recommendations in the report to the Legislative Assembly.

PHASE FOUR: The compiling and writing of a final report for submission to the Legislature by the Select Committee on Youth.

Our Research Worker (Mr. George Repar) has produced many valuable statistics, and comparative studies in many related areas of youth for the use of the Select Committee.

Projection studies regarding the incidence of youth at various ages in future years (see Plate I) are being undertaken, along with many other areas of investigation, prompted by material and questions raised in briefs that have been submitted as well as visitations and Committee member discussions throughout the year.



Current population estimates and future projections, supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Ontario's Department of Economics and Development, give evidence of the large number of youth already falling within the terms of reference of the Select Committee. For example, in the age group 5 - 14 years of age, 1961 Census figures indicates that there were 1,268,000 boys and girls in the province; the latest estimate (June 1, 1964) for this age group shows substantial increases to 1,360,000. By 1981 it is expected that this age group will likely increase to slightly over 2 million.

In the age group 15 - 24, there were 823,000 in 1961; the best available amount of information suggests that there are now approximately 946,000 in this age group and by 1981 this figure is expected to reach at least 1.6 million.

The projected statistics of the Dominion Bureau suggest that in the next thirty year period the Canadian population will almost double the 1961 census figures.

The significant aspect of the population trend for this Committee is the shift in the median age.* It is estimated that in the 1961 - 71 period the median age will fall below 25 years of age. In 1961 the median age was 26.3 years a decrease from the high of 27.7 years at the 1951 census. By 1991, 50.6% of the population will be found in the 0 - 24 age sector of the population. This increase will come as a consequence of high birth rate - low death rate combination.

Despite compulsory school laws which are designed to keep youth in school up until the age of 16, a substantial number of 15 year olds are out of school and gainfully employed. The exact numbers during this period of the census were as follows: 6,120 males and 2,867 females representing 12.8 percent and 6.4 percent respectively of the total number of 15 year olds.

The total labour force, ~~15 years of age to 24 years inclusive~~, in Ontario June 1, 1961 was made up of -

	1,700,567	males and
	<u>692,448</u>	females formulating
a total of	2,393,015	

* Median age represents the age above which and below which half the population lies.

This figure constituted 56.6 percent of the total population of this age group. Boys outnumbered girls in the work force, but the magnitude of the difference between the sexes seems to be decreasing.

With the expected increase in the percentage of our population shifting to an age median under 25 years of age some idea of the employment problems of youth may be appreciated.

These are some of the inescapable facts which those charged with the responsibilities of youth will have to reckon.

A great deal more research work will take place in the ensuing months as the Select Committee engages in its final phases prior to reporting to the Legislature.

Although this interim report is not designed to advise the Legislature regarding final deliberations and recommendations respecting matters outlined in the terms of reference of the Select Committee on Youth, the Committee feels it appropriate to indicate certain needs of youth that are emerging from the data collected thus far in their investigation.

In numerous briefs submitted in Metropolitan Toronto and in every other urban location visited by your Committee in the Province of Ontario a recognition of the need for a province wide Youth authority has been noted. However, unanimity on the identification of this need has not yet resolved the precise nature of such an executive body, save that it should be under the aegis of the Provincial Government.

Three distinct types of organization have been suggested:

- (1) a Youth Foundation (similar to the Alcoholic and Drug Addiction Foundation)

- (2) a Youth Commission (possibly attached to an existing department of government)
- (3) a Provincial Department of Youth with its own minister.

Among the reasons submitted for creating such a youth authority are the following:

- (1) To give direction regarding much needed co-operation of existing services to young people on a province wide basis.
- (2) To support and advance the moral, social, mental and physical well-being of youth uniformly throughout the province.
- (3) To identify, through the promotion of research, any gaps in our existing services to youth as well as to learn of more efficient methods of providing general youth services.
- (4) It is believed that due to the serious shortage of trained personnel in youth services a greater economy of such personnel and personnel training might be exercised by province wide planning of essential youth services.

As a result of the examination and study of a number of community colleges in the State of California and the concern of educationists, employers and others, outlined in numerous reports in the province of Ontario, a program of community colleges would appear to be most helpful and fill an obvious need.

Some of the more significant observations regarding this youth need are as follows:

- (1) There would appear to be too few of our students advancing to higher education levels as compared

with what is believed to be their individual potential.

- (2) Some hardship exists against students who cannot afford to attend post secondary educational facilities that are located far from their homes.
- (3) There would appear to be a need for the co-ordinating of trades courses, technological training and opportunities for degree courses with the status, and under the authority of Community Colleges and/or universities for a greater number of high school students than are presently being given this post secondary school training.
- (4) The modern concept that education is a continuum and does not end with formal education requires more extensive opportunities for adult education than ever before. The role of the Community College might be instrumental in meeting this requirement through extension and evening courses designed to meet the needs peculiar to the areas served by such colleges. Basic courses should be available to enrich the education of youthful and adult citizens, that they may enjoy a fuller life through their leisure time, as well as their vocational occupations.

Studies made of facilities for young offenders in both Ontario and California have pointed up a genuine need for a number of small "group-homes", that could accept referrals from juvenile courts that are presently being referred to training schools.

The primary reason for a number of children requiring removal from their own homes stems from temporary misbehaviour patterns fostered by inadequate parents. The emotional damage done by the time agency or court intervention occurs is often considerable but does not seem to warrant, in many cases, committal to a delinquency reform setting (training school) involving, as it does,

the undesirable by-products of:

- (a) contact with hard core delinquents,
- (b) a stigma, which does exist, and in the case of job opportunities, outright discrimination by many employers against those having spent time in a reform school,
- (c) removal of this type of child from the community and its resources which, in many instances, can and should be used in the process of rehabilitation.

The basic need in large urban areas for those children not requiring the treatment of a Training School appears to be a number of small congregate units for from eight to twelve children in simulated home conditions with appropriate diagnostic and treatment services. House parents would be required to supervise the non-school hours of the day and evening while the children attend local schools and recreational facilities when they have become responsive enough to benefit from these community services.

In addition to these small group-home facilities, there could be included facilities such as the Boys Ranch complex as seen in California, which residentially houses children in boarding school settings without the undesirable handicaps outlined above, and are located near urban areas, but in the quiet of the country side.

It would seem appropriate under existing legislation that both types of institutions described should be supervised by Children's Aid organizations due to their long and historic role in the area of child supervision and/or other recognized child care agencies directly supervised by the Child Welfare division of the Department of Welfare. Such additional responsibilities would require a review of agency financing, particularly in the area of provincial and municipal participation in such a protective rehabilitative program. Minimum standards of service to children under such a program likewise would require statutory support. It is felt that ultimate economies would occur in such a program and a much higher rehabilitation rate of our young people would result.

All agencies dealing with youth in Ontario appear to be experiencing a severe shortage of trained counselling staff (trained in behavioral science of social work, psychology or sociology).

This is particularly noticeable in the area of education. The need for social problem solving staff appears to begin at the elementary school level where liason between school and home can be of great assistance to many children. The early identification of severe behaviour and emotional problems by such professional staff can do much to introduce appropriate treatment for the student and/or family at an early period of the child's development, that could do much to prevent future drop-outs, delinquents, and mental illness.

From many sources it has been brought to the attention of the Committee that some guidance teachers in our secondary schools are obliged to spend too much of their time on casework and the resolving of social problems besetting students. Guidance personnel are neither trained for this specialized work nor are they in sufficient numbers to cope with this important area of human relations. There would seem to be a need for either trained social workers in addition to the guidance program in our schools or the inclusion of social work and psychology courses to the guidance teacher training program to equip such staff to meet their social as well as guidance responsibilities.

It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that many students drop out of institutions of higher learning, i.e. universities, colleges, technical institutions etc.

As compared with one Community College in California where there were 40 trained counselling staff for a student population of 7000. It is noted there are not that many professionally trained counsellors employed in the combined Universities of this province. There appears to be some indication that faculty members in some Ontario Universities are endeavouring to meet this responsibility, but there are reasons to believe that the placing of counselling responsibilities upon faculty members is of doubtful value in large educational institutions.

From the experience of the Committee this far there would appear to be a need for,-

- More emphasis in the elementary school on providing trained workers (other than teachers) to deal with the emotional problems of children in conjunction with parents.
- Either the addition of socially trained workers to the staff of each secondary school to deal exclusively with emotionally disturbed or socially maladjusted young people or the adequate training of guidance staff in the behavioral sciences of social work and psychology. Further there appears to be an inadequate number of female workers in this field.
- Higher learning institutions would appear to require professionally qualified counsellors on an adequate student coverage basis to meet the needs of their students.

There have been many more areas of concern respecting youth needs that are emerging from the data studied thus far, but it is felt prudent not to enlarge on them at this time with the exception of this final observation.

Almost without exception, briefs obtained from the metropolitan area and the other parts of the province have indicated a serious shortage of trained personnel in youth service agencies and leadership training facilities generally. It would appear that a discrepancy exists between the salaries of qualified youth workers and other professions that will continue to create this acute shortage if recognition of the need for these people is not reflected shortly by higher salary standards related to qualifications and a greater emphasis placed on positive recruitment practices.

Although the task of the Committee has been well begun, there is much remaining to be accomplished. At least fifteen more visitations have been planned to other important areas of the province to assess the regional needs and facilities of a comprehensive and representative sector of the province's youth. A further sixty presentations by prominent youth service agencies have made requests to be heard before the Select Committee as well as many individual submissions that will require study and assessment to insure that ultimate recommendations to the Legislature are based on adequate sampling procedures.

Due to the fact that this work cannot be accomplished during the time of the present Legislative sessions it is submitted that the re-appointment of the Select Committee will be necessary to attain the objectives outlined in the motion prefacing this report.

The above is faithfully submitted by the members of the Select Committee on Youth.

Mr. Sylvanus Apps, M.P.P. (Chairman)	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Keith Brown, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Keith E. Butler, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Donald W. Ewen, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Murray Gaunt, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Stephen Lewis, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. W. Darcy McKeough, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Ronald K. McNeil, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Ellis P. Morningstar, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Bernard Newman, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. George H. Peck, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Leo Troy, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Robert Welch, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____
Mr. Thomas L. Wells, M.P.P.	_____ (signed) _____

Date - April, 1965

LIST OF AGENCIES REPRESENTED

AT THE

ST. CATHARINES WORKSHOP

National Secretary's Association
Board of Education
Thompson Products
St. Catharines Council of Boy Scouts
English Club of St. Catharines
Niagara Youth Calvinist League
Gyrette Club
St. Thomas Anglican Young People
National Employment Service
Lions' Club
Lincoln 4-H Club
St. Catharines Police Department
St. Catharines and District Arts Council
Winter Club of St. Catharines
Navy League of Canada
United Church
St. Catharines-Lincoln Health Unit
Girl Guides
St. Catharines Diosian Council of Catholic Parent
and Teachers' Association
Welfare Department
Young Men's Christian Association
4-H Grape Club
Recreation Commission
Mennonite Church
St. Catharines Business College
Baptist Church
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Women's Auxilliary
United Auto Workers
Catholic Women's League of Canada
Local Council of Women
Young Women's Christian Association

Ontario Federation of Home and School Association
University Women's Club
Canadian Association of Consumers
Handicap Association
Lightening Fastening Company Limited
Arts' Council
Home and School Council (Public Schools)
Conservative Women's Association
Municipal Chapter Imperial Daughters of the Empire

APPENDIX B.

WINDSOR WORKSHOP

LIST OF BRIEFS PRESENTED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

Alpha Kai Omega Fraternity
Mic Mac Club of Windsor
Junior Achievement
Department of Parks and Recreation
Windsor Council of Churches
Young Christian Students and Workers
May Court Club of Windsor
Windsor Group Therapy Project
Catholic Children's Aid Society
Board of Education
Windsor Public Library
Windsor Police Department
Township of Sandwich East
Youth Service Committee of the Social Planning
Division of the United Community Service
Young Men's - Young Women's Christian Association
Central Committee Catholic Women's League
Girl Guides of Canada, Windsor Division
Rotary Club of Windsor
Willistead Art Gallery
Windsor Home and School Council

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN KITCHENER WATERLOO WORKSHOP

Kitchener Recreation Department
Waterloo Community Services
Kitchener Public Schools
Waterloo Public Schools
Elementary Separate Schools
Kitchener-Waterloo Secondary Schools
St. Jerome's Separate High School
St. Mary's Separate High School
Rockway Mennonite School
Waterloo Lutheran University
University of Waterloo
Kitchener-Waterloo Kiwanis Club
Kitchener Rotary Club
Waterloo Rotary Club
Kitchener Lions Club
Waterloo Lions Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Gyro Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Optimist Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Y's Men's Club
Pan Politae Y's Men's Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Sertoma Club
St. Jerome's University
St. Paul's United College
Renison College
Conrad Grebel College
Notre Dame College
Resurrection College
Kitchener-Waterloo Young Men's Christian Association
Kitchener-Waterloo Young Women's Christian Association
Catholic Youth Organization
B'nai B'rith
Canadian Legion, Branch 50
48th Field Squadron
No. 12 Medical Company

Estonian Club
No. 137 Coy R.C.A.S.C.
404 Wing Air Cadets
Waterloo County Children's Aid Society
Kitchener-Waterloo Catholic Social Services
Kitchener-Waterloo Family Service Bureau
Boy Scouts (Canada)
Girl Guides
Juvenile Branch, Kitchener Police
Probation Officer
John Howard Society
Big Brother Association
Mental Health Clinic
Concordia Club
Transylvania Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Ministerial Association
Waterloo Deanery Anglican Clergy
Lutheran Ministerial Association
Kitchener-Waterloo Council of Churches
Orthoscopic Society
Police Boys Athletic Association
Minor Hockey League
Minor Football
Minor Softball
Minor Lacrosse
Ontario Registered Music Teachers
Retarded Children's Association
National Employment Service
Kitchener Fire Department
Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theatre
Doon School of Fine Arts
Kitchener-Waterloo and District Home and School Council
Parent Teachers Association
Children's International Summer Villages
Waterloo Tennis Club
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital Nursing School
St. Mary's Hospital Nursing School

APPENDIX D.

SUDBURY WORKSHOP

LIST OF BRIEFS PRESENTED TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH

United Steel Workers - Local 6500
Young Women's Christian Association
Sudbury Dolphin Scuba Club
Sudbury District Football Association
Sudbury Public Library
Ukrainian National Federation
Sudbury Youth Centre
Sudbury and District Association for Retarded Children
Sudbury Public School Principals Council
Children's Aid Society
Art's Guild
Club Montessori
Italian Society of Copper Cliff
Sudbury Canoe Club
Marymount College
Nickel Belt Ballet Company
Nickel Belt Badminton Association
Canadian Vocational Training - Program 5.
Nickelteen Ski Club
St. Charles College Students' Council
Young Men's Christian Association
Youth of French Expression
Laurentian University
Jeunesse Musicale
Youth Centre
Oak Island Camp
Public School Teachers' Council
Sudbury Arts and Crafts Club
Sudbury Skating Club
Navy League
Blue Saints Drum Corps
Boy Scouts Association
Civitas Christie
Les Petites Soeurs De L'Assumption

Mine Mill and Smelter Workers' Union (Local 598)

Onaping Ski Runners

Catholic Youth Organization

Creighton Lively Conservation Club

Sudbury Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Nickel District Secondary School Athletic Association
J.O.C. (Young Christian Workers)

Personal Submissions

A. Ernie J. Checkeris

Tony Demarco

Errol Gibson

Rev. Al Roblin

Rev. A. Regimbal

Bernard G. LeBlanc (for the N.D.S.S.A.A.)

Aileen Grassby



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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines for writing. A vertical red line runs down the left side, creating a margin. The paper appears to be from a notebook or binder, as evidenced by the hole punch on the far left edge. The paper is otherwise blank, with no handwriting or other markings.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the work.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the objectives are being met.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and identifying any areas for improvement or further action.